GOVERNMENT IS INVESTIGATING

NEW VARIETIES OF OLD FRUITS.

Pomologist in Charge of Field

CHURCH UNITY PRUBLEM

LAITY OF THE WORLD SEEMS TO BE WORKING IT OUT.

Constant Ebb and Flow of Membership from One Denomination to Anther-Some Surprising Figures.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal,

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- Christendom, the new high-class literary weekly of this city. will publish this week proofs of the fact that tremendous changes are taking place in the memberships of all religious bodies in America. These proofs are not put forth in a sectarian, but rather in a sociological way. They affect all parts of the country. but data in detail are given concerning churches in New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Providence, all of New England, the entire Northwest, etc.

These data show, by references taken from records of many individual churches, not only that people pass freely from one Protestant body to another and from Protestant to Roman Catholic, but that also Roman Catholic laity in large numbers go into membership in Protestant churches. Furthermore, many Protestants attend Roman Catholic services because they like the service itself, while many Roman Catholics attend Protestant churches because they like the sermon. While the leaders in the various bodies are discussing Christian unity, members of all of them have solved the problems of such unity by joining the one that suits them best, and that, apparently, without great regard for dogmatic religious tenets.

The Catholic Converts' League of New York has a membership of 500, but as Catholics are welcomed into membership, not all of the five hundred are Protestants. The largest number of converts come from the Protestant Episcopal Church, but the league has members from Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Congregationalists and agnostics. The membership steadily increases. An official of the league estimates the number of converts from Protestants to the Roman Catholic Church per year, in the United States alone, at 50,000, and quotes the late Archbishop Corrigan's estimate of 1,000 a year as the number of converts in New York city alone. In Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs of New York city the official records of 403 out of a total of 767 Protestant churches were

mined. In this 403 only nine Protestant there hes were found that did not have in their membership persons who declared. u, on uniting with them, that they were Roman Catholics. These former Catholics were not individuals who had Protestant husbands or wives, but whole families, and in some cases whole congregations. Among the number that did not show former Catholics in their membership was St. Ignatius Episcopal Church, famous for its ritual and 'teaching, both declared by the parish's critics as going farther in some respects than

Proportionate numbers of Protestant Church records were examined in Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia and the other cities named, and from 2 to 5 per cent. of total memberships were found to have come from Catholic sources. One Baptist church was found that had fifty-two former Catholics out of a total membership of 475. Protestant churches having these memberships are not those in poor quarters of cities, or those sections where there are no Catholic churches, but they are churches of the best class. Some of them are the Third, Fourth and Covenant Presbyterian, Chicago; the Homewood-avenue Presbyterian, Pittsburg; the Broadway Baptist, Louisville; Compton Hill and Pilgrim Congregational, St. Louis; SS. Paul's Episcopal, Indianapolis; Archstreet Methodist, Philadelphia; Trinity Methodist, Springfield, Mass.; Trinity Episcopal, Boston; Henry Ward Beecher's Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and so on Paulist Fathers, New York, collate and publish lists of Protestant converts to Rome, yet every Protestant church in the vicinity of the Paulist Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York, including the Church of the Strangers, and Horace Greeley's Universalist Divine Paternity, has in its membership persons who said upon joining that they were confirmed Catholics.

Throughout New England there are 3,500 French Canadian Baptists, all former Roman Catholics. In New York city one Baptist pastor immersed in ten years 101 Roman Catholics of German parentage. Italian and German Methodist congregations, made up wholly of Roman Catholics. exist in many cities, and throughout Pennsylvania, northern Ohio and northern Illigregations, formerly Catholic, but now Protestant. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, St. George's, New York, has received into membership 150 Catholics since he came to St. George's twenty years ago.

Records examined show that churches most pronouncedly evangelical and demanding most in the shape of personal experience or conviction of sin, get "the most Catholics into their membership, while ritualistic Episcopal churches get fewest. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Plumer Bryan, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. C. C. Williams, Augusta. Ga.; the Rev. Dr. C. S. Mills, Cleveland. and others point out that they have many Catholics among their worshipers whose social and domestic relations restrain them from breaking the old ties. The article in "Christendom" concludes:

"Church records show that changes in membership are taking place not alone among Protestant bodies, but also to and from Reformation and Roman communions. Without purpose to show which way the tide is stronger, it can be said without prejudice that accessions proclaimed by either Protestant or Roman bodies are balanced by accessions which might be proclaimed, were it worth while to do so, by the other body."

WILL HOLD AN ASSEMBLY.

Lutherans to Make the Experiment During Next Summer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Discussion is be ing had by Lutherans of the project of holding next summer and thereafter annually, if the initial experiment proves successful, of a conference for inspiration and method. It is not proposed to establish a plant like Northfield, Chautauqua or Winona, but to use existing plants, or to go where accommodations offer. Stress will be laid upon the spiritual work and as little business entered upon as possible. Those who are moving in the project belong to the General Synod, but they have been met cordially by some members of the general

argue that they should profit as others are Those who are leading in this matter are some younger ministers and laymen. Location has not yet been fixed, but the sentiment is in favor of a strong Eastern center, in New York or Pennsylvania, with the York city; Chester Birch, St. Louis; John idea that, made successful there, conferences may be duplicated in the vicinity of St. Louis and Chicago, and perhaps of

council, and it is not proposed to confine

the conference to any synod, but to make

it broadly Lutheran. The value of such

conferences as the Chautauqua has im-

pressed itself upon Lutheran leaders, who

THE REV. DR. J. W. CHAPMAN



The annual Winona Bible Conference will be opened under his leadership to-day.

BIBLE CONFERENCE GARDEN OF THE ORIENT

PREPARATIONS AT LAKE WINONA ARE ACTIVELY GOING ON.

Ninth Annual International Meeting Opens To-Day Under Direction of J. Wilbur Chapman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 15 .- To-morrow the ninth annual International Bible Conference will convene at Winona lake, under the personal direction of the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, founder of the conference, Eight years ago, when the first conference was held at Winona, thirty-five persons were in attendance. Last year over two thousand ministers and three thousand laymen were present, and it is expected that twice that number will attend the meetings this year. The most prominent divines from all parts of the world will be here and participate in the meetings. Great preparations are now being made at the assembly grounds for accommodating the crowds which will be here for ten days, from Aug. 16 to 26, and the new Kosciusko Lodge, recently erected by Mr. Chapman, is now open. The new hotel was constructed with a view of entertaining all ministers receiving a salary of \$900 or less per year at actual cost, and the building is the property of Mr. Chapman personally. Fifty new cottages have also been erected by the association within the past two months, and it is expected that this year the assembly people will be able to care for as many as are present at the conference. However, the new Warsaw and Winona electric line furnishes means of transportation between the park and this city every fifteen minues, and all persons who cannot find accommodations at the park can easily be cared for in Warsaw. Throughout the entire conference special conferences will be held embracing the following subjects: "Work for Men," "Organized Religious Work for Women." "The Business Man's Relation to the Church," "Rescue Mission Work," "Young People's Work," "Sunday-school Work," "Home Missions," "Foreign Mission "Church Methods," "The Obligations of the Church to the Workingman," "Midweek Prayer Meetings" and "The Evangel-

Istic Church." The Northern Indiana Conference Male Quartet, composed of the following minis ters, will be present during the conference: The Rev. Messrs. D. H. Guild Warsaw: F. F. Thornburgh, Farmland; L. J. Naftzger, Kokomo; E. F. Naftzger, Logansport.

Among the prominent ministers who will

be present and participate in the conference are: John S. MacIntosh, San Anselmo, Cal.; Archdeacon Percy C. Webber, Boston, Mass.; Bishop G. M. Matthews, Dayton, O.; C. I. Scoffield, Dallas, Tex.; Daniel E. Jenkins, Omaha, Neb.; Richard S. Holmes, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Elinor Stafford Miller, Melbourne, Australia; Miss Julia Layton, Melbourne, Australia; Henry Montgomery, Belfast, Ireland; James Orr, Glasgow, Scotland; W. D. Reid Montreal, Canada; Robert Johnson, London, Ont.; W. G. Moorehead, Xenia, O.: Prof. A. C. Zenos, Chicago; James M. Gray, Boston; John H. Eiliott, New York city; A. C. Dixon, Boston; John Balcomb Shaw, New York city; Marcus A. Bronson, Philadelphia; Daniel E. Jenkins, Omaha, Neb.; H. W. Gilchrist, San Anselmo, Cal.; George A. Funkhouser, Dayton, O.; Bishop G. M. Matthews, Dayton, O.; S. A. Ort, Springfield, O.; L. W. Munhall, Philadelphia; W. W. White, New York city; H. M. Wharton, Philadelphia; George R. Stewart, Cleveland, Tenn.; Daniel MacDonald, Danville, Ky.; Thomas M. Chalmers, Pittsburg; Charles E. Bardt, Wichita, Kan.; R. R. Lloyd, San Francisco, Cal.; Cornelius Woelfkin, Brooklyn; Arthur W. Hulsey, John Willis Baer, New York city: F. E. Taylor, Brooklyn; W. H. Weaver, Baltimore; S. D. Gordon, Cleveland; Marion

V. Hunter, Buffalo. Among the prominent evangelists who will be here are: The Rev. Messrs, W. A. Sunday, Chicago; M. B. Williams, Lake Forest, Ill.; Arthur J. Smith, New York city; Major James H. Cole, Adrain, Mich.; E. J. Bulgin, Chicago; E. R. Hermiston, Shiloh, O.; Daniel S. Toy, Baltimore: Alexander Patterson, Chicago: Henry Ostrom, Greencastle; J. A. Vinton, New A. Davis, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. H. Kaylor, Allegheny, Pa.; H. D. Sheldon, Oneon-

Lawrence, Toledo; John Robertson, Glas-

gow, Scotland; Joseph Kyle, Xenia, O.; W.

C. Pearce, Chicago; R. S. Holms, Pittsburg;

Mr. Lamoreaux, William Phillips Hall, R.

THIS IS DR. PENTECOST'S CHARAC-TERIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

He Thinks They Need Freer Trade. but Says They Are Superior to Japan-Religious Prospects.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal: NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- The Rev. Dr. G F. Pentecost, the well-known evangelist whom the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions sent around the world as special preacher to English-speaking congregations, returns delighted with the Philippines and declaring them to be the very garden of the East, far superior to the famed Japan. He thinks they need freer trade, to be secured by the United States taking import duties off sugar, tobacco and hemp, and a settlement of labor troubles, just now more perplexing than in this country. The islands are in the hands of a gigantic labor union, made up of people who will neither work themselves nor let others do so. If, thinks Dr. Pentecost, 100,000 Chinamen could be imported into them the Philippines would blossom as the rose and become a great industrial state. He praises Governor Taft and the United States commission, but claims to attending public worship because of the influence he may exert in so doing. Moreover the civil Governor sent, of his own motion, \$250 toward the fund for the erection of the new Presbyterian Church in

and destined, in his judgment, to split the into two equal parts, if it does not command the larger part. He says Protestant bodies in America having work in the Philippines ought to build in Manila, Iloilo and other principal cities splendid churches of the American pattern, not waiting for the natives to do so, and send out as pastors of them their best preachers and organizers. He believes the Philippines to present the most urgent religious problem before the American people. Presbyterians came near being able to induce the Rev. Dr. R. F. Coyle, of Denver, to go, and would have succeeded had it not been for family considerations on the part of the present General Assembly moderator. Other bodies ought, he thinks, to send men out of the grade of Bishop Brent, whom he praises

The Rev. Dr. Pentecost returns greatly mpressed also with the Chinese character. Once rid China of Manchurian misrule and it will lead all in the East. He considers the Chinese a far higher type than the Japanese, whom he thinks much overrated. All Korea he looks to see turn Christian at no distant day and says that throughout the East the missionary is a far greater power with rulers and with the educational classes than he is credited with being. In the Boxer regions of China the destroyed institutions have been replaced by being rebuilt better than before and Christian prospects are booming. Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and other educational institutions there he found to be crowded with students. The Chinese have, n his judgment, the best basis of character of any people in the East. The gravest problem in the East he finds to be, however. American and European young menof the commercial class, who go there leaving their Christianity behind. The description he gives of the sins of these English speaking colonies in the East is something frightful. There are few depths they do not reach. Sunday is turned into a day of riot and week days are better only because business demands fill the time. The scandal of the Anglo-Saxon in the East, and especially of the Americans recently arrived there, is most damning, as painted by Dr. Pentecost, showing a condition that needs immediate attention.

Godlike. creed is a rod, And a crown is of hight: But this thing is Goo To be a man with thy might, To grow straight in the strength of thy spirit,

Studies. Bureau of Plant Industry. Tells Results of Inquiry.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 .- Among fruit growers interest in new fruits is perennial. The high prices at which judiciously-advertised novelties in nursery stock are sold in large numbers each year testify to this. And while a large proportion of the sorts that receive wide notice from year to year drop out of sight soon after the self-interest of the introducers ceases to keep them before the public, many find lasting places of usefulness in localities where their special adaptability to local environment is proved by test. It is therefore well that new sorts shall continue to be tested by fruit growers from time to time, even in advance of their commercial introduction, for in no other way can rapid, continuous improvement in the character of the fruits of any region be accomplished.

Improved cultural treatment, including judicious fertilizing, tilling, pruning and spraying may accomplish much, but the best attention to any or all of these points fails to secure the desired economic end of largest yield and highest quality at least cost of labor, time and money unless the effort is made upon varieties adapted to the local environment and which yield fruit suited to the purpose for which the product is to be used.

It is therefore advisable for growers to keep themselves informed regarding the more promising varieties of the fruits in which they are personally interested, and especially such as give evidence of having attracted attention through inherent merit, rather than through lavish praise by originators or introducers, for it is usually along such that the permanent improvements over previously existing varieties are found. A few fruits of this character that have reached the office of the pomologist recently are described in this paper.

The newness of some of the fruits mentioned rests rather upon the fact that they have hitherto had only local or ,at most restricted, reputation than upon recent origin. But they are believed to be none the less promising to the general fruit grower on that account. The fact of long test of such sorts in the localities of their origin or restricted distribution is, in truth, their strongest claim to recognition, and it is because of this fact that they are suggested to growers as worthy of testing in other and larger fields. ORIGIN OF AN APPLE.

Among the varieties of summer apples

tested in the experimental export shipments conducted by the Department of Agriculture in 1902, one of the most promising sort for long distance shipment was the Randolph. The origin of this variety is not known, its history so far as ascertained being as follows: When the late Randolph Peters, of Wilmington, Del., bought the farm near Farnhurst, Del., where he established a nursery about 1869, he found apple not recognized by him, which imvariety because of its firm flesh, sprightly flavor and brilliant color, yielding fruit uniformly fair and smooth Supposing it to be an old variety, he sent speciments for iden- fine fruit. It was crowded by buildings tification to various pomologists, including and fences, which necessitated frequent the late Charles Downing. None of the ex- and severe pruning, but it survived until perts recognized the variety, and Mr. Peters | about 1888 or 1889. Twelve selected speciconsidering it worthy of dissemiantion, mens of the fruit from the original tree dubbed it "unknown" and offered it for were exhibited by Mr. Willett at the Amerisale in his catalogue as early as 1884 under | can Institute Fair in 1874. These specimens that name. From this nursery it was quite widely introduced and in recent years has twelve inches each in circumference. On attracted attention in Nebraska, Arkansas, this exhibit he was awarded the diploma have changed the civil Governor in his at- | Maryland and Delaware, being most wide- of the institute for "seedling peeches." The titude toward Protestantism. He found ly grown in a commercial way in the last following year Mr. Willett furnished a few him reckoning the papal delegate. Arch- | mentioned State. While not of the highest ! scions to C. L. Van Duzen, of Geneva. bishop Guidi, as a semi-official person, and dessert quality, the Randolph is a good N. Y., who first propagated the peach and not attending Protestant services, fearing eating apple of mild flavor, distinctly bet- who introduced it in 1876 under the name Roman Catholics might be offended. He ter than most varieties of its season, with "Willett's Seedling," which has since been left him convinced that Roman Catholics a firmness of texture and brilliance of reduced to Willett, in conformity with the stand before the law, as do all others, and | color that render it one of the best summer | rules of nomenclature of the American varieties for long shipment by either rail Pomological Society.

To the request of pear lovers who appreciate varieties chiefly, if not solely for their flavor and quality, the trend in American pomology in recent years, as judged Concerning religious prospects in the Phil- by the character of varieties introduced, tute the main dependence in the milder fruit ippines, Dr. Pentecost is tremendously im- has been toward superficial beauty, size pressed with the movement at the head of and productiveness rather than toward certain existence, and are not infrequently which is "Archbishop" Aglipay. He says | marked improvement in dessert quality. | entirely destroyed by freezing. Fruit growthe archbishop is himself an iconoclast, and | The necessity for varieties resistant to disnever likely to succeed personally, but that eases affecting foliage and fruit has played ticular have sustained heavy losses in this he heads a movement that is far stronger | an important part in fostering this tenden- | way and have been devoting careful attency. Among the most promising varieties in | tion to the development by selection or Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines | this respect is the Philippent. Its record quently attend the early history of fruit | that region. The result has been that a large varieties which subsequently prove their value through the possession of some strongly marked characters.

THE BELLE PEACH. The Chinese Cling group of peaches has, in recent years, demonstrated its adaptability to a much wider range of climatic them and the seedlings grown from them conditions than formerly supposed to be the case. Elberta, the best known variety of this group, has already proved a successful and profitable and commercial sort originated by Mr. Theodore Williams, of from Georgia and Texas to Michigan and Benson. Neb., from seed of Quaker pollin-Connecticut. Among the varieties of this ated by Harrison Peach, the former one of group that are less widely known perhaps | the earliest introductions of this species and Dr. S. H. Rumph about 1883, under the Stoddard plum appears to have been a name of "Belle." The variety was after- wilding. It was first brought to notice by lished as "Georgia" in the catalogue of the | Caroline Baker, of that village, Mrs. Baker American Pomological Society for 1899, the states that her husband secured the trees fact that this name had already been pub- during the early settlement of the region

It is a remarkable fact that Elberta and Belle were grown as seedling from the same crop of fruit of one Chinese cling tree in Georgia. The early history of Belle is thus recorded by Powell from information furnished by the originator:

Seedling of Chinese Cling, possibly crossed with Oldmixon Free. Originated with Mr. Lewis A. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga., from seed from a Chinese cling tree in the variety orchard of Dr. Rumph, of Marshallville, Ga. The original Chinese tree stood in the center of the variety block near some Oldmixon free, Oldmixon cling, Crawford early and Crawford late trees. Mr. L. A. Rumph planted the stone in the fall of 1870 from the same tree, and at the same time S. H. Rumph planted a stone that produced

Though slower than Elberta to attain popularity in the North, Belle is found to endure lower winter temperature without injury and to be more reliably productive than the former variety in some sections. The only important objection to it from the commercial standpoint appears to be its white color, which may render it less poplar in markets that prefer yellow fleshed

The Willett peach is reported to have originated from a stone brought from some point in South America by the late Cornel- |

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Take more thought for your sleeve than for all the rest of your gown. Latticed strapping serves admirably to form ornamental parts of a costume.

Thin grenadines and wash silks are

being trimmed freely with narrow valenciennes. A forecast of fashions is about as reliable as the weather man's prophecy, but take this for what it is worthcoats of fall tailored suits will be long.

Dress trimmings will be dominated

by dangling effects. Fringes, pendants

and the like are to be worn more generally than for several seasons Those beautiful satin-finished crepe de chines are cheaper this season; \$1.50 a yard now pays for what recently

would have cost \$2, and, if anything, shades are more desirable than ever. Among fall arrivals of dress goods nothing is prettier than "broad-tail" zibeline. As its name would indicate, this material has a silken, wave-like surface suggesting this handsomest of

all black furs. Those dollar-apiece robe blankets are already being shown in fall styles, and they are beauties. Almost any color and designs of much excellence enable one to choose a bath robe of any degree of gorgeousness.

The influence of Lastern art was never so manifest as at present. Where there is one rug of French design a dozen may be seen whose patterns and colors are unmistakably Persian. Tapestries and window hangings show the same influence, although in lesser de-

There's a Petticoat New and PRETTY and at a very low price. The material is known as summer satin and comes in a narrow black and white check. The style most favored has an accordion plaited flounce

A petticoat of black and white summer-weight eateen, made with flounce edged with two ruffles, has been a favorite among the \$1.25 assortment; of-

trimmed with bands and piped in red or green; so

far the lowest price has been \$2.75-Monday it drops

to \$2.49

A bargain table of silk underskirts is proving a star attraction in this same department. Prices are but little above half what you must have paid recently, and, except for slight mussing, the garments are in very good condition.

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AND WANT IT FASHIONABLE in material you'll probably select voile, mistral, twine cloth or cheviot. Here's an opportunity to economize on any one of the four weaves.

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Plain green, gray, tan, and pink Oxfords with self-colored basket-woven dots Anderson's 32-inch Oxfords come in white with pink, tan or blue stripes, black

with tan, green with red and blue with gold, regular price 45c, now29c The last six pieces of Scotch Jacquard and Mercerized Oxfords, handsome

Hanan Dress L. S. Ayres & Co. Grover Com- Shoes Co. fort Shoes . . . Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods

ius O'Bryan, of "Bryant's Minstrels," who Fourteenth street, New York, some time session of Mr. Wallace P. Willett in 1874, and the tree was in that year large and full bearing, carrying several bushels of

weighed twelve ounces each and measured

WILD PLUMS CULTIVATED.

In regions where temperatures lower than 20 degrees Fahrenheit are frequently experienced, the varieties of the do mesticated type of plums, which constiregions of the North, maintain but an uners of the upper Mississippi valley in parbreeding, or by both methods, in combinawell illustrates the vicissitudes that fre- | tion of varieties of the hardy native plum of number of wildings of greater or less promise have been transplanted to gardens and christened and introduced to the public through the medium of commercial nurseries. The large majority of these have proved to be of doubtful value, but among some very distinct improvements over the

wild type are appearing. One of the best of these is the variety none possess more valuable points than one of the best in quality. Unlike the Britthat which was introduced to cultivation by | tlewood, which grew from planted seed, the wards catalogued by many nurserymen as | B. F. Stoddard, of Jessup, Ia., about 1875, "Belle of Georgia." The name was pub- who found it growing in the garden of Mrs. lished for at least three other varieties at some point farther north, presumably in having in the chaotic state of pomo- the woods, on the Maquoketa river, Her logical nomenclature apparently escaped | belief as to the locality of origin is strengthened by the fact that Mr. Elmer Reeves, of Waverly, Ia., informs the writer that he found a yard in the village of Sumner full of trees of the same variety which had been brought from near the Maquoketa

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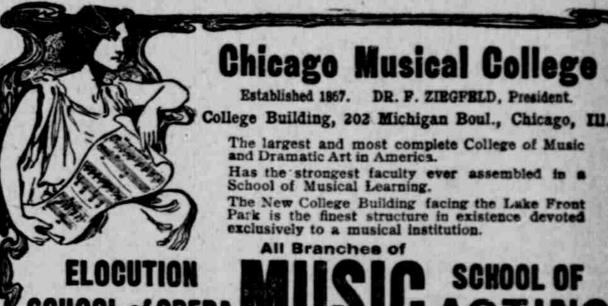
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